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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

A TRUE STORY.

In the evening of the day on which Alice arrived at S——, a great temperance meeting was to be held in one of the churches. Her friend who had become enthusiastic in the cause, urged her to go to the meeting, which Alice did, although with reluctance. The house was crowded above and below. The preliminaries usually appertaining to such a meeting having been arranged, a brief opening address was made by one of the ministers. A reformed man then related his experience with great effect. After he had finished there was a pause of nearly a minute.

At length a man who had been seated far back, with his face partly turned from the audience, arose and moved to the front of the stage.

A half suppressed exclamation escaped Alice, as her eyes caught the well-known features of her husband, while a quick thrill ran through her. Then her frame trembled in accordance with her fluttering heart. The face of Mr. Delancey had greatly changed since she had looked upon it. Its calm dignified elevation had been restored, but what a difference.

"Mr. President," he began, "although I had consented at your urgent solicitation to address this large assemblage here to-night, yet I felt so strong a reluctance to do so that it has been with the utmost difficulty that I could drag myself forward. But I had passed my word and could not violate it.

"As to relating my experience, that I do not think I can venture upon. The past I dare not recall. Would to Heaven that ten years of my life were blotted out."

The speaker here paused a moment, already much affected. Then resuming, in a firmer voice, he said:

"But something must be said of my own case—I can not fail to make that impression on your mind which I wish to produce.

"Pictures of real life touch the heart with power, while abstract presentations of truth glitter coldly in the intellectual regions of the mind, and then fade from the perception like figures in the diorama.

"Your speaker once stood among the first members of the bar in a neighboring State. Nay more than that, he represented his county for three years in the Assembly of the Commonwealth, and more than that still—occupied a seat in Congress for two congressional periods."

At this point the stillness of death pervaded the crowded assembly. "And yet more than that," he continued, his voice sinking in low thrilling tones, "he had a tenderly loved wife and two sweet children. But all those honors—all those blessings have departed from him," he continued, his voice growing louder and deeper in efforts to control himself. "He was unworthy to retain them."

"His constituents threw him off because he had debased himself and disgraced them—she who had loved him devotedly who had borne him two dear babes, was forced to abandon him and seek an asylum in her father's house.

"And why? Could I become so changed in a few years? What power was there to abase me that my fellow-beings spurned and even the wife of my bosom turned heart-stricken from me? Alas! my friends it was a demon! A Circe, changing the human into the bestial. But for this, I were an honorable, useful representative in Congress, pursuing after my country's good, and blest in the home circle with wife and children. But I have not told you all.

"After my wife separated from me I sank rapidly. A state of sobriety brought too many terrible thoughts; I therefore drank more freely, and was rarely, if ever, from under the bewildering effects of intoxication. I remained in the same village for several years, but never once saw her during that time—nor even a glimpse of my children. At last I became so abandoned in my life that my wife urged on by her friends filed an application for a divorce, and as cause could be easily shown why it should be granted, a separation was legally declared.

"To complete my disgrace at the next Congressional canvass I was left off the ticket, as unfit to represent the district. I left the county and State where I had lived from my boyhood up.

"Three years have passed since then. For two years of the period I abandoned myself to the fearful appetite I had acquired. Then I heard of the Temperance movement. At first I sneered, then wondered, hesitated, and finally threw myself on the great wave which was sweeping onward, in the hope of being carried by it far out of the reach of danger, and I did not hope with vain hope. It did for me all and more than I have deemed possible. It set me at once upon my feet—once more made a man of me.

"A year of sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession, and fervent prayer to him who alone gives us strength in every good resolution, has restored me to much that had been lost; but not all—not the richest treasure that I proved myself unworthy to retain; not my wife and children. Ah! between myself and these the law has laid its stern, impassable interdiction. I have no longer a wife, no children, though my heart goes out towards those dearly beloved ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures of our early days o wedded life come floating back on memory's pinions, lingering in my imagination and reminding me of the joy that was. I dram of the dear fire-side circle; I see ever before me the once placid face of my Alice as her eye looked into my own with confidence. I feel her arms twine around my neck, the music of her voice is sounding ever in my ear.

Here the speaker's emotion overcame him. His utterance became choked and he stood silent with bowed head and trembling limbs. The dense mass of people were hushed into an impressive stillness, that was broken here and there by half-stifled sobs. At this moment there was an excited movement in the crowd. A single female figure before whom every one appeared instinctively to give way, was seen passing the aisle. This was not observed by Delancey until she had come nearly in front of the platform on which he stood. The movement caught his ear, and [illegible] Alice; for it was she who pressed forward—he bent towards her with uplifted and eager eyes, and stood like a statue until she had gained the stand and advanced quietly by his side. For a moment they stood thus; the whole audience thrilled with the scene, were upon their feet bending forward. Then Delancey opened his arms, and Alice threw herself upon his bosom with a quick and wild gesture. Thus for a space of a minute they stood; every one, by a single intuition, understood the scene. One of the ministers then came forward and gently separated them.

"No, no," said Delancey, "you must not—you can not take her away from me!"

"Heaven forbid that I should do that," replied the minister. "By your own confession she is not your wife."

"No, she is not," replied Delancey, mournfully.

"But she is ready to renew her vows again," Alice said, smiling through her tears that now rained over her face.

Before that assembly, all standing and with few dry eyes, was said, in a broken voice the marriage ceremony that gave Delancey and Alice to each other. As the minister, an aged man, with thin white locks, finished the rite, he laid his hand upon the heads of the two he joined in holy bonds, and lifting up his aged eyes that streamed with drops of gladness, he said in a solemn voice:

"What God has joined together, let not Man put asunder."

"Amen!" was cried by the whole assembly, as with a single voice.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Nov. 20.]

Mysterious Disappearance of a Kentucky Merchant in New York.

Mr. George N. Peay, a well known citizen of this city, brother of Esquire J. Speed Peay, and connected with some of our best families, recently disappeared under circumstances that excite serious apprehensions among his friends and relatives, and connect him with some very unfavorable circumstances that render the alternative of their fears almost as unpleasant as their realization. Rumors concerning the affair have been in circulation for some days, but it was the wish of his friends that nothing should be said about it until further efforts should be made to discover the whereabouts of the missing man and clear up the mystery. The facts in the case are as follows:

On the 28th of last month Mr. Peay went to New York city on business for other parties, and it is known that he was attending to that business up to the first of last week. The transactions in which he was engaged involved the use of considerable money, and a draft for the sum of $4,700 was sent to him, which he must have received on Tuesday a week ago.—The draft was on the First National Bank of New York, and the parties who sent it, not hearing from Mr. Peay for a day or two, grew uneasy, and telegraphed an inquiry concerning it to the First National Bank. The draft had not been heard of there, and the uneasiness was increased.—Other inquiries were immediately set on foot, but nothing could be heard of the missing man, and last Friday night Esquire J. Speed Peay and City Attorney Laf. Joseph started to New York to investigate the affair.

On Saturday the draft was presented at the counter of the First National Bank in New York for payment, when that bank telegraphed here for instructions, and was told not to pay it, as it was probably that there had been foul play somewhere. The payment of the draft was therefore refused, and it was regularly protested. It appears from the best information the friends of Mr. Peay can gather that on Tuesday, or, at the latest, Wednesday, he got the draft cashed at the Nassau Bank, and that bank held it until Saturday, when it sent it in for collection. Since that time nothing has been heard of Mr. Peay, and a dispatch was received on Sunday from the parties who went on to search for him that no clue could be obtained to his whereabouts. Yesterday a further dispatch was received asking that detective Blight be sent on, and that officer will probably be able to unravel the mystery.

A strong apprehension prevails among Mr. Peay's friends and relations that he has been murdered and robbed of the $4,000, and his body made way with.—They cannot conceive of his violating the trust reposed in him, and the small amount of the draft in his hands would add strength to the disbelief in such a theory of his disappearance. The only other alternative suggested is that he has suffered violence. We earnestly hope that both hypothesis may prove incorrect, and that the mystery be cleared up so as to leave Mr. Peay unharmed, both in name and person. In the mean time his friends and family are enduring the agony of suspense, and a natural anxiety exists among all concerned in the matter.

AIR CASTLES.—Air castles are as old as Adam, as I believe there is not a man woman, or child but what has, or is building them. And they will continue to build and to be built as long as there is a living person on the earth. The child looks forward to the time when it will have grown up to manhood or womanhood, and tells what it will do and be when it reaches that passage in life.

Age will superciliously censure all who are younger than themselves, and the vices of the present time as new and unheard of, when, in truth, they are the very same practised, and practised as long as they were able.

The Snow-Bound Railroad Constructors of Minnesota—The Details of the Storm and Attempts to Rescue—A Happy Termination to a Threatened Terrible Calamity.

[Correspondence of New York Herald.]

NEW ULM, MINN., Nov. 22, 1872.—The extreme western point of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, now being constructed by the Chicago and Northwestern Company, came near being the scene of one of the most terrible calamities recorded in history.

A gang of over eight hundred tracklayers and laborers in the employment of Col. De Graff, contractor, have been at work for weeks past on a section of the road between Marshall, of this State, and the Big Sioux river, in Dakota Territory, on the western banks of which it was the desire of the North-western Company to lay rails before the coming winter. Not contemplating any heavy fall of snow during the present month to interrupt communication no attempt was made to keep on hand an extra stock of provisions, the wants of the company being supplied by construction trains regularly running, and by contributions from the scattered settlements within a radius of fifty miles.

ON TUESDAY WEEK A TERRIFIC SNOW-STORM came on, covering all parts of the State with a fleecy robe, and buried the gang of tracklayers so that it was impossible for any communication to be had with them. The telegraph wire to the construction train depot was over one hundred miles eastward, and ordinary help by construction trains was altogether cut off. Recognizing the imminent danger involved in the situation, Superintendent J. H. Stewart organized a relief train and started to the rescue of the beleaguered men. The superintendent was hardly more fortunate than the men, for within twenty miles of Marshall he was caught in a snow-drift and unable to advance or retreat, the threatened men being still sixty miles to the westward. As the superintendent went out two other trains started, carrying relays of men to the number of 150 to aid in the rescue, among them some of the

OLDEST RAILROAD VETERANS IN THE WEST.

Since the time of starting till this morning nothing had been heard of either party, and heavy storms having prevailed, the worst fears were entertained by the officials of the railroad at Winona, while others of the line expressed great confidence that no serious disaster would result, and figured out on the section map numerous places to which the camps, by means of teams, could betake themselves for shelter. The valley along the course of the Big Cottonwood and Minnesota rivers were reported to be well settled.—On the line of the former, at two stations westward of Sleepy Eye station, was the last telegraph station on the road.

With regard to Indians, none reported east of the State line. On the arrival of the *Herald* correspondent this afternoon at this place, the present terminus of the Winona and St. Peter railroad, *en route* to secure an account of the reported calamities, he found that by dint of untiring exertion the whole party had been rescued and that large numbers were in the city, which is known to fame as the scene of the great Indian massacre in 1862. The men presented a very dilapidated appearance, the last few nights' experience having been of a most uninviting character. They are distributed around in various buildings in town.

STATEMENT OF AN ENGINEER.

F. W. Kimball, chief engineer of the section, arrived here with a party from Marshall, and made the following statement:

Seven engines were employed on section 3, being stationed east of Marshall. Gangs of men were scattered over about seventy-five miles of line in parties of from ten to fifty. The snow-storm commenced on Tuesday, and snow continued to fall until Friday. The various camps were all cut off from communication with the end of the line and with each other, and suffered severely for want of warmth more than for want of food. Owing to the storm the men were obliged to keep inside the camps.

MANY SWEDES DUG HOLES

and covered themselves with their blankets to preserve life. At the headquarters of Colonel De Graff, at the State line, there are three frame shanties, one being used as a store. A party of fifty men were snowed up, and were consumed with anxiety for fear other parties would attempt to start out and be lost in the storm. Every camp has been heard from, and not a man is reported lost. On Tuesday after the first snow fell we were confined to the huts, and spent the time in various ways—card-playing by those who felt comfortable enough to do so, others trying to keep warm, some despondent, but they were generally late arrivals. The majority took the affair quietly, confident that the storm would abate in time for their rescue before the food gave out. This continued till Saturday, when we first heard news from the outside world. There was

A GOOD STORE AT HEADQUARTERS.

I have heard of no persons suffering from hunger, but if relief had not come soon we should have starved. On Saturday and Sunday the storm abated. We sent off teams to Marshall on Monday. I started one myself. I found the construction train helping Superintendent Stewart. Returning with it on Wednesday, I heard from De Graff. On crossing Cottonwood river the first engine sent on the relief train ran off the track at Broke bridge. Other trains following in the dark, all three were wrecked. By this time a greater number of camps had broken up, some going to the State line, others to Marshall. The latter, reinforced by parties from the extreme end of the line, have been coming from New Ulm ever since. At the headquarters there are still about one hundred and fifty men who have just come in from the Sioux-River station, and yesterday a wagon started from Marshall to tell them to break up camp there for the winter and fix up and come home.

Winter in Holland.

The snow scenes of Holland are familiar to amateurs of pictures and engravings. When the Winter is cold enough to seal up the water and stop navigation—and consequently business—the people go on the ice which everywhere abounds, and give themselves up to enjoyment. Booths are erected; ice-boats like great birds fly over the misty white surface, with the rumbling noise of a giant pheasant. Men, women and children, on their long skates—those of the adult being two feet long—swarm in every direction. The popular custom is to catch hands one behind the other, and thus form a line of a dozen whose undulating movement in the distance, sharply defined on the frosty ice looks like a great black serpent. But the skater who cuts the outside edge does not join these strings. The ordinary skater may be said to be gregarious, while the expert is solitary. Occasionally one sees a man, awkward and loutish afoot, transformed by the power of skates into a being of some lightness and grace. The best skaters excel in straightforward speed, but are behind the Americans in grace, agility and *tour de force*. While I was on one of the Lakes an American appeared on his short skates, cut his name on the ice, made figures, swooped down under full speed and came to a sudden stop, spun around like a tectotum, jumped, and did numerous manœuvres, which attracted a crowd of one or two thousand spectators, who looked on the performance with wonder. They had never seen such a swift, agile and graceful skater.

Frequently a half dozen young men and women take hold of a rod long enough to accommodate all the best skaters in front and the poorest in the rear, and skate in this way, the pole serving a balance to those of unsteady feet. When they all come down together, as they occasionally do, it is naturally the cause of much merriment.

The happiest of San's courting days are on the ice. The cold air and exhilaration of the exercise elevate him somewhat above his natural lethargy. Hand in hand, he and the young woman meander lovingly over the congealed water, once in a while tumbling down together—perhaps through the machinations of Jan—give themselves over to Homeric laughter at the sprawl, and, when tired of these idyllic wanderings over the field of ice, repair to one of the booths and refresh themselves with coffee and doughnuts reeking in fat, these mayhap flanked with hard-boiled eggs. To this wooer there are few more joyous combinations than love and doughnuts. The dabs of dough are fried before the eyes of the couple and whipped up with despatch.

As soon as a comely young woman appears on the ice, not unfrequently a competition ensues among the young men for the honor of putting on her skates, as such service is usually rewarded with a kiss if the skate adjuster has the temerity to insist on it. Then there is a giggle and a blush, and a somewhat weak defence.

Mothers who have got beyond their skating days sit on chairs provided for the purpose, their feet resting on a *vuurstoof* fire stove—being a square box into which an earthern pan of hot embers is introduced. Here from their seats they encourage their chubby offspring in their first efforts on the slippery steel. In the booths no restriction is placed on the sale of gin, which is cheap and pure; and either through great capacity or downright moderation there is little downright drunkenness, although a good deal of mellowness which must be attributed to other than natural influences. One recognizes in some of the clients of the gin venders the frowsy red-nosed fellows with whom the brush of Teniers has made us familiar.

Every body can skate unless incapacitated by age or infirmity. The Frisians from the north are the best, especially the women, many of whom are swift and graceful, the effect heightened by their bright head plates, which flash before the eye like a gleam of gold. On moonlight nights the skating is often continued; candles are lighted in the booths, and one sees the old candle-light effects on groups of Dutch faces which Gerard Dow painted with such power.—*November Galaxy.*

A Long-Lived Republic.

On Sunday week the people of Switzerland celebrated the five hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of their independence, an occasion which doubtless inspired every Switzer with the most lively emotions of patriotic pride. And there is good reason why the citizens of that steady little republic—which, surrounded by some of the most powerful and despotic governments of the world, has maintained its freedom for nearly six centuries in defiance of assaults from every quarter—should cherish pride in such a nationality.

The fact that so small a State, occupying a territory of less than 16,000 square miles, inhabited by people speaking several different languages, and at the present time divided almost equally in religious belief between Catholic and Protestants, should have been enabled to maintain a Republican form of government through so long a period of time is calculated to suggest anxious reflection now that Republican institutions on both sides of the Atlantic are undergoing the severest tests. Why is it that the Swiss have been so successful in their efforts to maintain a Republic, while so many far more ambitious attemps have utterly broken down?

The answer, it appears to us, is very plain. Switzerland is, in reality, a Democratic republic—that is, a form of government in which the supreme power belongs to the people, and the people have jealously guarded against all possibilities of losing the complete exercise of that power. They have effected this by so carefully restricting the exercises of delegated authority, and by so widely distributing the functions of making and executing laws between the different cantons which compose the republic and the Federal Government, that it is an impossibility for any functionary, either legislative or executive, to usurp one jot of authority which does not legitimately appertain to his office.—In short, the principle of decentralization is carried further in Switzerland than in the government of any other country on the earth.

In Switzerland they have no President, but they appear to have got along pretty fairly in spite of this privation. The executive power is exercised by a Federal Council, consisting of seven members, chosen for a term of three years by the Federal Assembly, and they divide among themselves the seven executive departments of the Federal Government. By the Constitution all the rights of sovereignty which are not expressly transferred to the confederacy are exercised by the twenty-five cantons and half cantons, which are supreme in the regulation of their own internal affairs; and these cantons take good care that their rights are never infringed. In the governments of the several cantons equal care is taken to guard against centralization of power, and in many of them the people have reserved to themselves the right of voting every bill passed by their Legislative Assembly. Thus, it will be seen, the people of Switzerland have carried out in practice the genuine principles of Democratic Republicanism; and the men whom they elect to office are made to understand that they are servants and not rulers. It is in consequence of this wise foresight that the Swiss, after a trial of Republican institutions extending through nearly six centuries, are enabled to celebrate their continued independence.

In the United States we are pursuing precisely the contrary course from that which has resulted so successfully in the mountain republic. Congress is recklessly intruding upon rights hitherto reserved to the States, and the President is even more rapidly assuming prerogatives which have hitherto been confined to Congress. Unless a speedy check is given to the centralization now rapidly growing in every department of the Federal Government, it is only a question of time as to when we shall sink into absolute despotism, in fact, if not in name.

A Woman's Strategem and its Results.

A story comes from Athens about Greek brigandage very refreshing to honest people, and seggestive of the question whether women might not govern Greece better than its men. One of the curses of modern Hellas, as everybody knows, is the unextirpated guild of brigands, who infest the land defying the government, suppressing commerce, demoralizing the peasantry, and robbing and murdering strangers or rich natives. One of these unhanged villains lately captured the youthful son of a widow woman of property, well known upon the border. The usual message was sent down from the hills, the brigand chief must have one thousand drachmas by a certain day, or the life of the boy—he was only twelve years old—would pay the forfeit. As usual, too, the last hope which a mother could cherish in such a frightful position was the chance of government help. The wretchedly weak administrations which play at "in an out," in Athens, still allow these scoundrels to hold the roads and passes of the country; and this poor [illegible] was some true old Odyssinean blood in her and she hit upon a plan for saving her child and her drachmas. She had a brother, a young fellow of perfect pluck, though his cheeks were as smooth as the Delian Apollo's, and him she dressed up carefully as a Greek girl. Having appointed to meet the robber chief in a certain spot, she took up two hundred drachmas and a present of cakes and fruit, the "Greek girl" going with her as a "guide." On reaching the place they found the scoundrel waiting, with the captive lad bound hand and foot beside him. The woman first ascertained by cunning questions that the man was really alone, and then offered, with many supplications, her money, and the present of cakes and fruit. The villain took the latter, and munched while he counted out the drachmas; then, with a fierce oath, he said it was far too little, that she must go back and send enough to make up a thousand, or the head of the lad would be sent down to her without delay. While the woman clung supplicating to his knees the "Greek girl" suddenly flung a grip of iron round the robber's arms, and as the fellow was thus pinioned the outraged mother drew a loaded pistol and shot him dead. The pair lost no time in liberating the lad, nor did they forget to cut off and wrap in a cloth the head of the "chief," and as a reward of three thousand drachmas had been set upon this precious article, they made quite an excellent day's business of it on arriving safe and sound at their own village.

A Mother Sacrifices Her Own Life to Save Her Child.

Night before last, about six o'clock, the inhabitants of our neighboring city of Henderson, Kentucky, were shocked at the occurrence of a distressing and fatal accident which happened to a prominent and most estimable lady of that place. While Mrs. W. Lewis, whose husband is a leading boot and shoe merchant of Henderson, was sitting quietly at home, after supper, with her little ones gathered around the family fire circle, her little baby by some means managed to turn the contents of a lighted lamp over itself. The clothing of the child immediately caught fire, and the frantic mother instantly seized it, and in her wild excitement, not knowing where to go, rushed down the stairway toward the street. Her piercing screams attracted the attention of Mr. Joseph Merryman, a tender-hearted and gallant Irishman, who was passing at the time. He met Mrs. Lewis at the bottom of the stairs; her own clothing had caught from the garments of her darling babe, and he quickly seized them and by a very strong exertion wrested the child from her arms. Overcome by his superior strength she let go the child and fled into the street, screaming in a most heart-rending manner. Some one else about this time ran up, and taking hold of Mrs. Lewis threw her to the ground and rolled her over to suppress the flames. Sad to say, however, the dreadful element had done its destructive work, and the unfortunate lady was carried back into the house fatally injured. She lingered in great pain until one o'clock yesterday morning, when her spirit took its flight. The child, by her sacrificing love and devotion, was spared, and escaped with but a few slight burns.—*Evansville (Ind.) Courier, 9th.*

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing over it he is superior.—*Lord Bacon.*

Agricultural.

How to Drive Rats Away Without Poison.

We know of three methods: First, the old French plan. This is followed chiefly in Paris by men making it a special business. They take a deep tub with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island, on which is only place for one rat to sit. The top is covered, and has a large balance valve opening downward. On the middle of the valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and when the rat walks on it to get the cheese the valve goes down, drops the rat into the water, and moves back into position. A road is made from the rat hole to the top of the tub by means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk attractive for the rats. In the course of a night some ten, twenty, or even more rats may go down, and if the island was not there they would be found most all alive in the morning, quietly swimming around; but the provision of the island saves the trouble of killing them, because their egotistic instinct for preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island, on which in the morning the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the others being killed and drowned around him.

Second, the New York plan, invented by one of our friends. The floor near the rat-hole is covered with a thin layer of a moist caustic potash. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongue, which makes their mouth sore; and the result is that they shun this locality—not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them notwithstanding the houses around may be full of rats.

Third, the Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland; we have, however, never tried it. A number of rats are left to themselves in a very large trap or cage, with no food whatever; their craving hanger will cause them to fight, and the weakest is the victim, and so it goes on till one strong rat is left. When this has eaten the last remains of all the others, it is set loose; the animal has now acquired such a taste for rat flesh that he is the terror of ratdom, going around seeking what rat he may devour. In an incredibly short space of time the premises are abandoned by all other rats, which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

To Prevent Cattle From Jumping.

A correspondent of the Vermont *Farmer* thus describes an improved yoke or jumping stick: First, saw a piece across [illegible] three feet long. Have a hole inserted in the bar across the horns in such a way that when this hard wood is inserted in it, running out over the back, as the animal naturally carries its head, the rear end will be just free of the back. Drive three or four shingle nails, ground sharp into this and letting them come through three fourths of an inch, so that soon as the animal makes an effort to jump the fence, the nails will soundly prick his back, and he will be apt to frisk his tail and start for some feed that is easier to be obtained. For cheapness and durability this arrangement is unequalled. It weighs less than three pounds; it is not in the way in traveling around, and when the animal lies down it is on one side, as it is natural for the animal to throw its head opposite to the side it lies on. When they are feeding its upright in the air. It will keep the animal to which it is applied where it belongs sure.

Shelters.

This month all necessary shelters for the different sorts of stock ought to be made. They can be made of forks, poles, and pine or cedar brush with straw and corn stalks, intermixed in the building of these open sheds, so as to make them water and storm proof, and with a proper exposure, quite comfortable; certainly sufficiently warm for sheep or hogs. Under these shelters should be a deep bed of dry leaves or straw, which ought to be removed as often as they become wet or filthy, and a fresh supply furnished. In this way tons of fine manure can be accumulated during winter, and the stock kept apart, which is often desirable. Colts of different sexes, brood mares, sheep and hogs, all ought to be in separate lots or fields. The shelters for sheep could be built on some elevated knoll, which by spring would become a fertile spot. Keep a trough under their shed to feed grain in time of snows, and roots or grain all the time to ewes with young lambs, or mutton sheep. Those for colts or calves might be built against a straw or hay rack, which would furnish them both shelter and food on one side of their domicile. In just such a manner was that great racer Argyle reared, and he sold for $25,000. He had some grain twice a day.

OVERGROWN HOGS.—There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of big hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They do not furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and then when the hams are put in salt, it is troublesome to finish them to the centre. Three hundred live weight is as large as hogs should be in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher or consumer is cheated, and as a general thing every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hog of only two hundred pounds weight. A small head, with little upright ears, and legs and care delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of food consumed; and it will always draw more readily the attention of every butcher.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1872.

Death of Hon. Horace Greeley.

It is with sincere sorrow that we announce the death of this great and good man. He died at Pleasantville, New York, at 6¼ p. m., on Friday last. The country was somewhat prepared for the sad event by reports spread far and wide, of his mental and physical prostration for several days previous to his demise, which is attributed to cares and anxieties, both of a private and public nature, which he had been called upon to experience within the past few weeks.

Immediately upon his return from his exciting political tour, in which he exhibited remarkable powers of endurance, he was called to the dying bed of his beloved wife, where he affectionately and faithfully watched until she breathed her last. To this sleepless care and attention and his subsequent defeat for President, is mainly attributed the serious nervous prostration which weighed him down so that he could not rally. His death, under these circumstances, is peculiarly melancholy and distressing, and his bitterest political enemies will have their hearts touched with sympathy at the painful termination of such a useful and eventful career.

The accounts published of Mr. Greeley's last moments represented him to have been conscious. During the day, as is usual in cases of inflammation of the brain, his physical suffering was extremely slight but the increased and morbid action of his mind was evident from exterior manifestations. He was asked, "Do you know that you are dying?' Without tremor or emotion he answered, "Yes." Again, when asked if he recognized Mr. Reid, he looked up with immediate recognition, and, lifting his hand, grasped Mr. Reid feebly and said, distinctly, "Yes." His last words were: "It is done." Theface of Mr. Greeley hardly changed, only settling a little into a look of perfect peace.

We will give a short biographical sketch of this distinguished journalist next week.

The Greeley Electoral Vote.

Several of our cotemporaries are considerably exercised as to how those electors who were chosen for Greeley and Brown in the several States, should cast their votes. Some of the Georgia papers hint at casting them for Grant and Wilson. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, favors this plan. Custom would indicate an adherence to the party which elected them, but we presume the death of the candidate will leave their action discretionary. We cannot agree with the distinguished Georgian, Mr. Stephens, in giving Grant the unanimous vote. No good would result from it in any way and those States who voted for Greeley certainly voted against Grant. The President's Message is not considered as favorable as his first document four years ago, and it is doubtful if the Southern electoral vote would have any weight with the "man of silence."

Revision of the Statutes.

The three Commissioners appointed to revise the Statutes of the United States, of whom Mr. Victor Barringer, of this State, is one, have nearly completed their preliminary report, and will probably lay it before the present session of Congress. The Commissioners have been engaged upon this work for some three years, and the laws of Congress for nearly a century, consisting of seventeen large volumes, are to be revised and issued in two volumes.

The article on the Radical apportionment in another column, spikes Gov. Caldwell's gun so completely, that every intelligent and thinking reader will at once see the absurd position taken. When the Radicals made the apportionment they did worse than the Conservatives. The apportionment of the State is a difficult matter to equalize, as any one with half an eye can see by looking at the map, and then examine the census table.

The President's Message.

It is said that the Message would not show a change of policy, but the President's effort was now as it had been in the past, to perform his duty to the extent of his ability in such a manner as would be best for the interest of the country. The President's policy towards the South will probably remain unchanged, but he promises to execute the duties of his position without favor or partiality to either section.

It is further understood that the Message recommends no new policy, neither foreign nor domestic, and hints at nothing therefore, in the shape of territorial acquisition. It is not so liberal as the last message on amnesty, the President having suddenly changed his views, as the whole question is remanded to Congress, where it of course belongs. It recommends a reduction in the expenses of collecting the revenue, advises an increase of officials, salaries, and claims the success of the civil service system.

We received the Message in full Wednesday morning, too late for this issue. Next week we will give the whole or a comprehensive synopsis.

SCRIBNER is becoming a general favorite, and its engravings and reading matter for the present month are worthy of the highest praise. "New Ways in Old Virginia" is a beautifully illustrated article, followed by a host of pleasant and interesting articles, prominent among which is Dr. Hollands "Arthur Bonnicastle." "Froude's Irish Smugglers," &c., &c. $4 a year, with the Press for $5. Scribner & Co., New York.

North Carolina Legislature.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday the 27th a number of bills were introduced not interesting to our readers. When important bills come up in regular order for action, the nature of the same will be noticed.

The only matter of any particular interest was the ineffectual balloting for U. S. Senator, Messrs. Vance, Merrimon, and Pool being in nomination.

In the Senate on Thursday nothing was transacted, the session (it being Thanksgiving day) was held solely for the purpose of voting, according to act of Congress, for U. S. Senator.

On Friday sundry engrossed resolutions were received from the House and were appropriately disposed of.

Save the proceedings of the joint assembly in relation to the balloting for a United States Senator nothing of special interest occurred in the House.

No election.

In Senate, on Saturday, a message was received from the House transmitting an engrossed resolution in favor of certain Sheriffs.

[Provides for the payment out of the State Treasury of certain claims for conveying convicts to the Penitententiary.]

The resolution was referred.

The message also transmitted an engrossed bill for the election of Superior Court Judges by the qualified voters of the several Judicial Districts. Referred.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill to extend the time for the redemption of property sold for taxes. Referred.

In the House, the Senate resolution to raise a joint committee of eight, three on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, to inquire into reports concerning the government of the Penitentiary being the special order for this hour (11 a. m.) its consideration was proceeded with, and finally adopted.

In the House, nothing of much interest except the balloting for U. S. Senator. Two ballots were had; on the second ballot the vote was: In Senate, Vance, 26; Merrimon, 10; Pool, 15. House vote: Vance, 48; Merrimon, 21: Pool, 43. No election.

In the Senate, on Monday, nothing of interest transpired of a public nature. Both houses adjourned at 1 o'clock in honor of the memory of Horace Greeley. In the Senate Mr. Waring paid a high tribute of respect to the deceased.

There was a very scattering ballot for Senator, which indicates, perhaps, that the Conservatives will unite upon some other gentleman,—as some eight or nine unsuccessful ballots were had, and the probability being that neither Vance nor Merrimon can be elected.

In the Senate on Tuesday, the business was mostly of a private nature.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says the proceedings in the House on yesterday presented no features of interest. All excitement centered in the Joint Assembly. During its session the lobbies and galleries of the House were filled by a large and eager crowd, and while the ballot was proceeding the excitement reached almost a fever heat, and as each vote was given for one candidate or the other murmurs of applause which the President vainly tried to suppress, could be distinctly heard. When the President announced the election of Hon. A. S. Merrimon to the U. S. Senate for six years, cheer after cheer went up from all parts of the Hall, and for a few moments the applause was deafening.

The following is the ballot of the Senate.

Those who voted for Z. B. Vance, are:

Mr. President, Messrs. Allen, Barnhardt, Cowles, Cunningham, Davis, Dunham, Ellis of Catawba, Ellis of Columbus, Flemming, Gudger, Horton, McCauley, Miller, Morehead of Rockingham, Murphy, Murray, Nicholson, Norwood, Price, Scott, Stafford, Todd, Troy, Waring and Worth—26.

Those who voted for A. S. Merrimon, are:

Messrs. Avera, Chamberlain, Cramer, Eppes, Grandy, Harris, Hill, Holloman, Humphrey, Hyman, King, Long, Love, Mabson, McCabe, McCotter, Merrimon, Powell, Respess, Seymour, Smith, Stilley, Walker and Welch—24.

The following is the ballot of the House:

For A. S. Merrimon:

Messrs. Abbott, Anderson of Clay, Badger, Bean, Blythe, Bowe, Bowman, Brown of Davidson, Bryson of Swain, Bryant of Pitt, Bryant of Halifax, Bryan of Wilkes, Brooks, Bunn, Carson, Copeland, Carson, Darden, Davis, Dickey, Dudley, Dula, Ellison, Fletcher, Foster, Godfrey, Gorman, Goodwyn, Gray, Guyther, Hanner, Hampton. Haynes, Heaton, Hinnant, Hughes, Jones of Camden, Jones of Northampton, Joyner, Jordan, King, Lloyd, Lutterloh, Mabson, McLaurin, Miller, Michael, Moring, Patrick, Paschall, Perry of Bladen, Perry of Wake, Rhodes, Scott, Sharp, Sneed, Trivett, Waugh, Winslow, Williamson, Whitmire, Wheeler and Whisnant.

For Z. B. Vance:

Mr. Speaker and Messrs. Anderson of Davie, Ballard, Bennett, Blackwell, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryson of Jackson, Bryan of Sampson, Bryan of Alleghany, Bullard, Byrd, Carter, Craige, Freeman, Grant, Gidney, Gilmer, Grady, Gudger, Houston, Johnson, Jones of Caldwell, Jones of Orange, Jones of Tyrrell, Johns, Lindsay, Luckey, Marler, Maxwell, McGehee, McNeill, Mitchell, Moore, Moss, Morrison, Norment, Outlaw, Presson, Reid of Mecklenburg, Richardson, Sattle, Shaw, Shinn of Cabarrus, Shackelford, Stowe, Todd, Turner, Warlick, Waddill, Watson, Webb, Wiley and Woodhouse.

It will be seen that the *Rads* went over to Merrimon.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress organized on Monday.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill striking from the United States flags and army registers all mention of battles with fellow citizens; he also attempted to call up his civil rights bill, but was stopped by the rules.

The chaplains mentioned Greeley in their prayers.

The House is considering Banks' retirement from the chairmanship of the foreign committee. The House refused to accept Bank's resignation.

Pending a motion concerning the Credit Mobiler, Blaine called Cox to the chair.

France.

There has been some trouble in France relating to the expulsion of President Thiers from any debate in the Assembly, and communicating with that body only by way of message. The President seems unwilling to be thus excluded, and has threatened to resign if his policy is not endorsed by a strong vote of confidence. A bill has been introduced prolonging Thiers' term four years, and provides for a Vice President, who shall succeed to the chair in case of death.

There were two Cabinet councils yesterday. Finally Thiers agreed to remain President if the Ministers resumed their portfolios. The Ministers consented.

WATERMELONS were in Goldsboro market on last Wednesday.

Legislative Apportionment.

As the Governor in his message to the Legislature, seems so terribly exercised at the late apportionment of Senatorial Districts, the following article, from the Raleigh *News* will shed some light on the other side of the subject:

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 22, 1872.

Messrs. Editors:—It is humiliating to see the Executive of a great Commonwealth, playing the part of a politician and demagogue, and it is the more deplorable when a Governor, so called, abuses his high trust, by filling his official communications—State papers—with rancorous partisan views. This course will be condemned by every fair-minded man, and passed uponas an abuse on high position, a burning shame to the official, and a lamentable degradation of the office. Gov. Caldwell is guilty of all this and more, for he charges the last Legislature with having "palpably" violated their oaths—that is, in plain words, *wilful* false swearing. This is, certainly, *bold* and the courage, if not the judgment of His Excellency, may be commended.

Gov. Caldwell's message is the most indecent partisan document ever issued from the office he thus disgraces. His strictures on the Legislative apportionment, *he knows* to be unfair, and vastly overstrained, and only incorporated in the paper, because they cannot be followed or accompanied by a refutation. He says the State should be divided into fifty Senatorial districts, and that each should "contain as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants." The words "as near as may be," give much latitude, but perhaps not too much, when the constitution says "no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district." The Governor did not mention this fact. It did not suit his partisan purpose. It weakened the force of his strictures.

But let us see if the last Legislature is the greatest of all sinners, a set of perjurers as Gov. C. affirmed. He pulls out ten of the forty-two districts to further his partisan intent. These he *manipulates* to this end. Now, sir, I propose to take *ten* of the districts made in 1868, by his own partisans, carpet-daggers, scallawags, and negroes—the Radical party *per se*, and compare.

In 1868 apportionment could only be made on the basis of the population of 1860, to-wit: 992,632,22, which gives 19,852 for a Senator.

In 1868 the Radicals allotted as follows:

	Population	Senators
37th District	28,231	1
38th "	27,964	1
39th "	26,265	1
40th "	26,602	1
43rd "	26,486	1
Total	135,548	5

Thus giving to each Senator over *thirty six* per cent. above the ratio. These are white counties.

The Apportionment of 1868 made by the Radical Convention was much more unequal than the present one.

In the 1st, 3rd, 12th and 18th Districts His Excellency finds *five* Senators representing 141,309 souls, a little over *thirty-one* per cent. above the ratio. This is Democratic work—which is worse?

In 1868 the Radicals apportioned as follows:

	Population	Senators
4th District	13,372	1
10th "	24,454	2
11th "	15,950	1
13th "	23,834	2
15th "	15,489	1
20th "	15,726	1
Total	108,825	8

Thus giving to each Senator only 68 per cent. of the population which ought to have been assigned him. In most of these districts the colored element is in the ascendant.

In the 10th, 14th, 17th, 23rd, 24th, 27th and 31st the Governor finds eight Senators representing 133,771 persons or 77 per cent. of the ratio.

In 5 districts according to the Governor's showing, the Democrats exceeded the ratio 31 per cent.

Then the facts are these. In 5 districts the Radicals exceeded the ratio 36 per cent.

In 8 districts the Radicals gave only 68 per cent. of the ratio.

The whole case: where the Radicals gave less than the ratio, the gave less than the Democrats gave, and did it in strong negro localities, thus giving the colored race more than a full share of representation.

Where the Radicals gave more than the ratio, they gave more than the Democrats have given, and did it in the strong whites of a fair share of representation.

In conclusion, I gave you a genuine specimen of fairness, as manifested by the Governor's party in 1868. Here follows their work.

	Population	Senators
37th District	33,061	1
38th "	30,233	1
43rd "	30,304	1
Total,	93,598	3

To each Senator, 31,199—nearly all white.

	Population	Senators
4th District	14,710	1
8th "	17,286	1
10th "	29,566	2
11th "	15,460	1
34th "	16,051	1
Total,	93,073	6

To each Senator, 15,512. Large colored element in these last Districts.

Respectfully

A. B. C.

THE ECLECTIC for December contains its usual quota of selections from Foreign Literature. It is among the necessities of the well educated, and is a mine of wealth to those who are tired of the ordinary routine of Magazine literature. Its novels are always of the best, and its short stories are among the most interesting we have ever read. The steel portraits are a favorite feature. We will club the Eclectic with the Press for $5 in advance. See Prospectus in another column.

HARPER is always fresh and sparkling, containing a variety of useful articles, seldom found within the pages of a single number of a Magazine. The December number opens with a quaint and entertaining article on "Marco Polo and his Book," profusely illustrated. The "Dome of the Continent" carries you among Gray's Peaks of the Rocky Mountains, also finely illustrated, and opens a new world of Mountain Scenery. Truly there is no end to the American Wonders. This number begins the forty-sixth volume of the Magazine, and it enjoys a circulation of over 130,000 copies. $4 a year. Harper and the Press for $5.

A Fearful Crime.

A dastardly murder, about which several unreliable rumors have been published, took place recently near Tillico Mountain, East Tennessee, of which a Capt. Boyd, of Sweetwater, was the victim. Capt. Boyd, was in the claim business, and with two other men, named Regan and Hensley, started for Tillico Mountain to take evidence. Having proceeded across the mountain the party were descending the further slope, when they arrived at Laurel Branch, a beautiful stream that dashes down the declivity, and there they paused for their horses to drink. While thus engaged, a party of armed and disguised men rose from a thick ambuscade of bushes that skirted the way on either side, and demanded their surrender, which was at once complied with, as refusal would have been useless, the three men being unarmed. They were securely bound with cords, blindfolded and placed on their horses, then carried some two miles, when a halt was made. Regan and Hensley were more securely bound, and Capt. Boyd taken by the conspirators, who remarked that "they had got the old fox at last," about fifty yards distant. Here, with his hands tied, he was shot. He fell to the ground and rolled down the steep out of sight of his friends. One or two more shots finished him. The others were in a few hours set at liberty. Though not knowing where they were, they wandered around for some time before finding their way to civilization. In a neighboring settlement they told their story, anda number of citizens went to the spot, and found Boyd's body charred by fire. A coroner's jury was summoned to look into the affair, but the United States officials interfered, and, of course, no clue has been gained to the murderers.

The oldest tree on record in Europe is asserted to be the Cypress of Como, in Lombardy, Italy. This tree is believed to have been in existence at the time of Julius Cæsar, 42 years before Christ, and is, therefore, 1,914 years old. It is 106 feet in height, and 20 feet in circumference at one foot from the ground. Napoleon, when laying down his plan for the great road over the Simplon, diverged from a straight line to avoid this tree. Superior antiquity is claimed for the immense tree in Calaveras county, California. This is supposed, from the number of concentric circles in the trunk, to be 2,565 years old.

NUMEROUS POSTERITY.—A Mr. Feathers, of Sullivan county, Tenn., recently deceased at the age of ninety-six years, left a numerous posterity—viz., Sixteen children (nine sons and seven daughters), one hundred and twenty-three grand-children, and one hundred and nineteen great-grand-children—in all, two hundred and fifty-eight. His wife's maiden name was Barbara Sharratt. They were born and married in Sullivan county.

The amount of bituminous coal produced in the United States last year is estimated at 15,000,000 tons, and of anthracite at 19,900,000 tons or an aggregate of 34,000,000 tons. The whole quantity of coal imported in the country last year was 413,108 tons, or less than 1½ per cent of the amount consumed.

During this century over 300 islands of Eastern and Southern Polynesia have renounced heathenism, and are under Christian sway and influence; over 400,000 persons have been brought under the saving power of the gospel, of whom 250,000 are living, and about 500,000 are communicants in Evangelical Christian Churches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Reuben G. Young, of Alabama, sentenced to ten years in the Albany penitentiary, has been pardoned on a petition of cirizens. The policy seems to be to pnadon when neighbors apply.

Many years ago, the *Tribune* Association, foreseeing the shock which Mr Greeley's death would give the *Tribune*, insured his life to the amount of $100,000 for the benefit of the stock-holders in common.

Susan B. Anthony and the other women arrested in Rochester for voting, admitted the fact, but pleaded that they were entitled to vote under the 14th amendment.

The Result.

It does not seem now probable that Mr. Greeley will have more than the following States, with their electoral votes:

Maryland,	8
Georgia,	11
Louisiana,	8
Texas,	8
Tennessee,	11
Missouri,	15
Kentucky,	12
	74

There are 367 electoral votes; therefore the vote will stand:

For Grant,	293
For Greeley,	74

In 1868 Horatio Seymour, the straight-out Democratic candidate, got 80 electoral votes given in eight States. In 1864 Gen. McClellan, also a straight Democratic candidate, received three States and 21 electoral votes. In 1852, General Scott, the last Whig candidate for President, obtained 42 electoral votes, cast in four States. It is noticeable that two of these four—Kentucky and Tennessee—have now gone for Mr. Greeley. In 1840 Martin Van Buren obtained 60 electoral votes, against Gen. Harrison's 234. Mr. Van Buren's friends elected the next President, as Mr. Greeley's will in 1876. General Harrison had a majority of 145,000 on the white popular vote over Mr. Van Buren. Now General Grant has not only no majority, but is beaten on that vote nearly 300,000. In other words the popular majority obtained by General Grant is made up of negroes since he was last elected. Mr. Greeley is the President elected by the majority of the whites. General Grant is the one chosen by the white minority added to the negroes.—*Cinn. Enquirer.*

Remarkable criminal is described by the Asheville, N. C., Pioneer. The ex-Rev. Wm. Wilson, of Yancy county, who has just been sent for nine years to the penitentiary, before the war he was a baptist minister in good standing and commanded the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. Domestic infelicity led him to abandon his wife. He thus fell into disfavor with the religious community, so that he abandoned the ministry and betook himself to highway robbery. Singularly enough, he goes to prison for robbing a wagon in 1865. For five years he evaded arrest, was then tried, carried his case up on law points, and now the verdict.

The Prince of Wales took part, the other day, in a rabbit shooting expedition at Packington, Warwickshire. The exact results of the day's sport were 787 rabbits, two hares and a pheasant.

GENERAL NEWS.

DETROIT, MICH., November 29.—Navigation is nearly closed. Steamers are returning from Lake Erie. Several schooners are reported ashore, and a number of lives have been lost.

The first number of a daily newspaper printed in the English language has made its appearance at Rome. It is called the *Daily News*, and is conducted by an American named Daniels.

A Miss Polk, of Tennessee, is now the reigning belle at one of Italy's favored places of fashionable resort—Monza. She is a great favorite of the Princess Royal Marquette, and is often a welcomed and cherished guest at the royal palace of Monza.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Nearly all the newspapers of this city to-day, morning and evening, have editorials calling for more stringent executions of laws against the murderers, burglars and rogues, some even hinting at the formation of a vigilance committee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The German Minister has advices that the German war Minister has ordered the German ships to advance prices upon emigration passage. He is authorized to explain that action is not hostile to the United States, but precautionary in view of the disturbed State of France, and a possible formidable alliance against Germany. Germany desires to keep her men at home.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Five thousand hogsheads tobacco burned in Jersy City. Loss one million two hundred dollars. The estimates place loss at three thousand hogsheads and about six hundred thousand dollars. An immense six story wood house adjoining containing fully five thousand hogsheads was saved.

During the last year two hundred and twenty six new streets have been opened in London, with an aggregate length of thirty eight and a half miles. During the past ten years one hundred and fifty thousand houses have been built in London, and now streets opened involving a length of six hundred and thirty-five miles.

The Chicago postoffice now ranks second upon the books of the Department at Washington in regard to business transacted. By this is meant the business which shows a revenue; but is stated that more work is done at the Chicago office than at any other office on this continent.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Information has been received in London that the bark Samuel Larabee, which sailed from Savannah on the 9th of January last for Bremen, and the bark Lancrecst, which left Baltimore on the 19th of Febuary for Belfast, were lost at sea, and every person on board the two vessels have perished.

President Grant struck his Civil Service Reform hobby a tremendous blow when he pardoned Major Hodge, the paymaster who defaulted to the tune of $470,000, and was only allowed to serve one year of the ten of his sentence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—A typhoon at Manella sunk the Spanish brig Genevieve, and all on board were lost. Several other vessels were beached. All of the shipping in the narbor was more or less damaged. Three hundred houses were demolished.

The capital of all the fire insurance companies in the U. S. only amounts to $43,857,000; of course, such a fire as Boston or Chicago would bankrupt them all, if the attempt was made to meet their liabilities.

It is claimed that the immigrants who landed on our shores last year added upward of $265,000,000 to the national wealth.

The census of 1870 returned a population of 63,254 Chinese within the limit of the United States. That number has now been increased to about 90,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The steamship Dalmation, from Liverpool for the Mediterranean, has been wrecked. Thirty-five passengers and crew lost.

Says the Columbia, S. C., *Phœnix*: "We regret to learn that the terrible throat affection known as diptheria is on the increase in the city.

STATE ITEMS.

THE KIKENPEST.—We learn that as many as sixty chickens died at the market yesterday. Maj. Grimes lost twenty-five chickens Thursday night, besides many others in small lots in various parts of Raleigh.

Paul Lincke, the largest poultry dealer at the Market, furnishes the following remedy which he says he has used with perfect success in his poultry yard:

"Add a small quantity of carbolic acid to the meal dough that is fed to the chickens, and also use it in the water troughs."—*Raleigh News.*

Battle's factory at Rocky Mount employs nearly a hundred hands and runs over 1600 spindles. He has added another 3 story building.

OLE BULL.—This eminent violinist gave a Concert in Raleigh last Monday night, assisted by some other bright stars.

DR. A. J. DE ROSSETT, of Wilmington, has been elected President of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Colonel Cowan.

Henry Williams, Esq., of Shocco Township, Warren county, made this year 120 bales of cotton on 120 acres of ground. This farm sold several years ago for $3 per acre.

The *Southern Home* says that a mine of a metal known as Barita (signifying heavy) is being worked by Mr. Colburn, of Boston, in Gaston county, within two miles of Pisgah Church. It is largely used as an adulterant, especially of white paint.

The Hillsboro *Recorder* says: We learn that a party of Scottish emigrants are now visiting Hawfields, with a view to purchase and settlement, and that in some instances, purchases have been made at $11 per acre.

PUBLIC PRINTING.—The public printing has been given to the Raleigh *News*. The price to be paid is 80 cts per thousand EMS, and 60 cents per token for the press work.

SMALL-POX IN CHARLOTTE.—Two new cases have appeared on the lots where the first two persons were attacked. The Mayor announces that a close supervision is kept over the premises.

OLD NEGROES.—Old Granny Dock, a colored woman, who belonged to the McEntire family for several generations, died last week, aged 110, says the *Rutherford Vindicator.*

Davidson College has 108 students; of these 70 are members of the church, and 20 are candidates for the ministry.

STATE ITEMS.

The N. C. Insane Asylum.

We return thanks to Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the N. C. Insane Asylum, for a copy of his annual Report and that of the Board of Directors. We make some extracts from the report as follows:

"The total number of admissions since the opening of the Asylum on the 22nd day of February, 1856, is 993; the total number of discharges for the same time is 760; of whom 244 were cured; 88 improved; 167 unimproved, and 261 died, leaving now under treatment 233.

Upon the whole number of admissions, the per centage of discharges has been 76.53; of cures, 24.77; of improved, 8.86; of unimproved, 13.81; of deaths, 26.28.

At the date of my last report there were in the Asylum 127 males and 118 females. Of the numerous applications for admission, we have been able to make room for only 24 males and 19 females.—The highest number at any one time was 130 males and 120 females; lowest number 118 males and 112 females. The whole number under treatment during the year was 151 males and 138 females, making a total 289.

There have been 32 males and 23 females discharged during the year; of these 9 males and 5 females were cured; 8 males and 1 female improved; 9 males and 5 females in a stationary condition, and 6 males and 12 females died.

Upon the whole number in the Institution the per centage this year of discharges was 19.09; of recoveries, 4.82; of improved, 3.12; of unimproved, 4.82; of deaths, 6.25.

Upon the number of admissions during the year, the per centage of discharges was 127.90; of cures, 32.55; of improved 20.93; of unimproved, 32.55; of deaths, 41.86.

Upon the number of discharges, the per cent of cures was 25.45; of improved, 16.36; of unimproved, 25.45; of deaths, 32.72.

Of admissions during the year, the cause of disease is reported to have been mental in 12 cases, physical in 22, and unknown in 9. The form was mania in 23 cases, Epileptic Mania in 3. Melancholia in 9, and Dementia in 8."—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Sale of the W. N. C. R. R.

We learn that the purchasers of the first mortgage bonds of the Western North Carolina Railroad, brought suit in the U. S. District Court, at Ashville, to foreclose the mortgage, because the accrued interest was not paid; and we further learn that Judge Dick has granted a decree of the foreclosure of the mortgage, and ordered the sale of the road, including the franchise of the road and its entire property, road-bed, rolling stock, etc.

The sale is to be made by Burgess S. Gaither and Marcus Erwin, Esqrs., who have been appointed commissioners to sell the same.

The State has about $4,000,000 capital in this road and individual stockholders own the balance, which is about one-third of the actual cost.

Daniel B Whitener in his 87th year, and Charles Sronce in his 90th year, both brave soldiers under Gen. Jackson, in the war of 1812, walked to the polls on election day and voted for Greeley. Their wives are still living, aged respectively, 80 and 85.

Living in this Township, in good health, is Paul Anthony, 87 years of age, John Smyre, 88, Joseph Whitner 80, John Hawn 85, (the latter was also a soldier in the "war of '12,") and seven others, between 73 and 78. Also, Mrs. Nancy Propst, 82, Barbara Reindhardt; 81, Cristena Weaver, 80, Amy Whitener, 82, Mrs. Wallace, 80.—*Hickory Eagle.*

The two cases known as "The War Cases" moved to Burke, from Cleaveland county, were tried, resulting in a verdict for the defendants. The plaintiffs were arrested during the war for harboring deserters, out of which grew these suits.—*ib.*

We were shown last week, at Morganton, a small diamond, by Capt. Joe Mills, who found it whilst at work in his gold mine. The Captain has found several and says the *indications are plentiful.*—*ib.*

Ex-Deputy Collector Napp, indicted in the U. S. Court for embezzling, and who, for 2 years has been a fugitive from justice, but recently captured, was carried to Raleigh last Saturday, handcuffed by two U. S. Marshals, Deaver and Ray.—*ib.*

The Fayetteville *Presbyerian* says: Our county Fair was held last week according to the announcement. The weather was pleasant, and crowds came from every direction. About 3,000 persons were present, both on Thursday and Friday, and the receipts were, we learn, considerably over $1,000.

Any information concerning Thomas Kernodle, aged 15 years, who has been absent from home about a month, will be thankfully received by his father, A. R. Kernodle, Morton's Store, Alamance county, N. C.—*Patriot.*

STATE STATISTICS.—The Auditor reports the real personal estate of North Carolina to be worth $123,519,628. According to these figures, the Boston fire destroyed more than the value of all the property in our State.

The Newbern Times says of the weather: One of the most remarkable changes in the weather that we have ever experienced occurred on yesterday, the thermometer running from 65 down to 22 degrees within twelve hours.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Mr. John Cooper, a tenant on the lands of Henry Mordecai, Esq., near this city, with three mules, raised 42 bags of cotton, 300 bushels of corn, and something over 9,000 pounds of fodder.

The Raleigh Sentinel regrets to learn that Mr. Lutterloh, of Fayetteville, a student at the University of Virginia, died of typhoid fever a few days ago.

The *News* says Mr. Jas. A Patillo, of Granville, has had a 20lb tumor of 8 years standing taken from his back. Operation performed in Baltimore.

Some wretch in the garb of a man, so we learn from the Hillsboro *Recorder*, ripped open with a knife the body of a fine cow belonging to Mrs. Josiah Turner of this vicinity.

SMALL POX.—We regret to learn, says the Battleboro' *Advance*, that the small-pox has made its appearance in Nash. The victim this time is David W. Williams, Esq. U. S. Gauger.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: Mr. J A. Heath, of Jones county, made this year with one horse fully one hundred barrels of corn and five bales of cotton.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* says: We regret to learn that the small-pox has made its appearance in the Southwestern portion of Johnston county.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

DIVINE SERVICE in Moravian Church at Salem, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Weekly Prayer Meetings every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Monthly Missionary Prayer Meetings 1st Monday evening in every month.

Moravian Church Sunday School, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Elm Street Sunday School, at 1 P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held hereafter in the Presbyterian Church, in Winston, on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month, at the following hours:

Morning Service and Sermon at 10 o'clock.

Evening Service and Sermon at 6½ o'clock.

Congregational Sabbath School and Bible Class every Sunday at 3 o'clock. P. M.

DIVINE SERVICE in Methodist E. Church, in Winston, every Sunday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7, P. M.

Sunday School every Sunday at 8, A.M.

DECEMBER, so called as being originally the tenth of the Roman year. The Anglo Saxons, our forefathers, called it *Winta Monat*, that is Winter month; but after becoming acquainted with christianity, this name was changed to *heilich mont* or holy month, referring to the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ.

The 6th, to-morrow, is known in the calendar as St. Nicholas Day. St Nicholas was Archbishop of Myra, in Greece, in the year 342. He is regarded as the patron Saint of children and of mariners, probably on account of his zeal in behalf of orphans and stranded seamen. He is said to have shown kind interest in the fate of young women, sometimes secretly throwing well filled purses into the chamber windows of those who lacked dowers.

St. Nicholas is also considered the tutelar Saint of scholars, clerks and of robbers. The robber St. Nicholas is however a different personage from the remarkable Archbishop, being no one less than the devil himself, so familiarly known among the people as *Old Nick*.

The 8th commemorates the conception of the Blessed Virgin in the Roman as well as English calendars.

The fourteen days from the 11th to Christmas are termed "*Halcyon Days*," and supposed to be, in their calm and tranquil character, exceptions from the harsh Season. The term, which is now a regular adjective in our language, is derived from the bird King-fisher or halcyon, which from the days of Aristotle at least has been the subject of a curious superstition. The ancients supposed that it built its nest upon the ocean, and brought forth its young at the winter solstice. To account for the preservation of the nest, and the young amidst the severity of the season, they imagined that the bird had the power of lulling the raging waves during the period of incubation, and this power was conferred to reside in its song.

In alluding to the partridge trade, in our paper a few weeks since, we expressed a fear that this game would be exterminated, and in answer to it, a friend informs us that, notwithstanding the heavy drain last fall, these birds are as plentiful as ever this season. The cause is a favorable summer, it being not wet enough to injure the young by drowning, or otherwise. In case of an unfavorable spring and summer, followed by a rigorous winter like we had some ten or fifteen years ago, a different tale might be told. We only want a reasonable protection to this game, and a little care on the part of the farmers will ensure a plentiful supply for all. Some 2,500 birds have been shipped, and orders to ensure the forwarding of an unusually large number are looked for. High Point, Greensboro and other points are also doing a fair business in the above line.

COLD WEATHER.—We have no recollection of as many really cold spells of weather this early in the season. Some who are considered *good judges*, predict a severe winter, while others, with an equally good reputation, regard the early severity of the season as indicative of mild and pleasant weather after the holidays. Ice 1¾ inches thick formed on the ponds, and our ice-packers were busy on Monday, although the weather had moderated considerably. The uncertainty of the ice crop always insures activity at the first opportunity. The ice was thick enough on Saturday for skating purposes, and on *Sunday—well, we won't say anything about it.*

THANKSGIVING DAY was observed in this place by services in the church in the morning, Rev. Mr. Oerter officiating. The day was devoted, by many, to gunning, but we have heard of no remarkable results from the explosion of gun powder. A few partridges, rabbits, sparrows, woodpeckers, and a blue jay or two were, perhaps, all told, the result of a hunting excursion.

OLD TOWN was excited over a horse runaway scrape, a few days since. In the animal's mad career, several panels of fencing were thrown down, besides occasioning a general stampede all round. The vehicle was smashed and the horse held up in the neighborhood of widow Flynt's residence, near town.

LECTURES.—We have the pleasure of announcing that the Salem Reading Club have engaged the Rev. J. Henry Smith to deliver the 1st Lecture of the Season on the evening of the 19th inst. Dr. Smith is well known to our people, and we hope to see a good turn out. The subject will be instructive and entertaining.

Dr. Smith will deliver a free lecture in the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, 17th inst. A collection will be taken up for the benefit of the church.

THE EPIZOOTIC or horse malady has reached this section of country. A number of horses, in town and vicinity have been slightly attacked, and some are already convalescent, only needing proper grooming and freedom from unnecessary exposure. There are only one or two serious cases, and no danger of fatal results is apprehended, where due precautions have been taken. Keep them well blanketed, and use tar about the stable, and occasionally in the water they drink.

WE never appreciate the monthlies more than at this season, when the long winter evenings and the glowing fireside lend an unusual charm to the current literature of the month. The Atlantic is, like usual, brim full of good things. "The fight of a Man with a Railroad," is full of *pointed good sense*, and shows up Railroad officials in an unenviable light. "An inspired Lobbyist" is an excellent hit at the Political trickery of the day. The whole number is readable, and closes the 30th volume. $4 a year. Jas. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass.

HORSE THIEVES.—We learn that a valuable bay horse was stolen last week from B. Cozens, of Yadkin county, but vigorous pursuit being immediately instituted, the thief with the horse was overtaken some eleven miles below Kernersville, in this county. Although the horse was recovered by the owner, who was in pursuit, we regret to state that the thief made his escape.

Another warning to lock the stable door *before* the horse is stolen.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—Several fires in the woods within a short distance of town, have done considerable damage to timber. Campers, hunters and others should be very careful how they use fire in the forest.

☞ Fresh Groceries at Crosland's. See Advertisement.

MARRIED,

In Bethania, on the 28th of November, by Rev. Lewis Rights, Mr. EPHRAIM TRANSUE to Mrs. MARTHA E. REICH.

Near Bethania, on the 28th of November, by Rev. Rev. Lewis Rights, Mr. RUFUS DABNEY REICH to Miss MARY JANE WALDRAVEN.

By Rev. Robt. Gouarly, Nov. 15th, Mr. J. M. SOUTHERN to Miss NANCY B. MARSHALL.

In Waughtown, on Thursday 28th ult., by F. A. Tucker, Esq., Mr. ELI THOMAS to Miss ARAMINTA S. CHARLES.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Friedberg, by Rev. R. P. Linebach, Mr. JOHN SHORE to Miss MARY MACK, daughter of Mr. Jesse Mack.

DIED,

At the residence of John Tesh, in Davidson Co., on the 3rd inst., Mrs. PHILPENA REICH, relict of the late Jacob Reich, formerly from the neighborhood of Old Town, at an advanced age.

At his residence in Surry co., on the 11th inst., Mr. LEMUEL DOSS, aged 83 years.

Near Mt. Airy, Nov. 11th, Mrs. NORMAN, wife of Peter Norman.

JOHN KISER, an old citizen of this county, died on Thursday, the 21st ult.

FRESH GROCERIES.

A CHOICE LOT OF

MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour,
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,

Dec. 5, 1872. at CROSLAND'S.

EAST BEND MALE ACADEMY,

EAST BEND, YADKIN CO., N. C.

Rev. M. BALDWIN, A. B., Principal.
Mrs. A. L. BALDWIN, Assistant.

THIS INSTITUTION has been, for more than five years, in successful operation, under the present auspices.

The next session will open on the **First Monday in January, 1873.**

The course of study embraces Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, and the Natural Sciences, with such other branches as relate directly to business.

Good board can be had on satisfactory terms, in the village, or with the Principal.

Tuition from $6 00 to $20 00, according to advancement.

For particulars, address the Principal at East Bend, Yadkin County, N. C.

November 28, 1872.-48-5t.

"The Oldest and Best of the Eclectics"

1873.

Eclectic Magazine.

☞ **SUBSCRIBE NOW!** ☜

With the number for January, the ECLECTIC enters upon its twenty-ninth year. It gleans the choicest articles from the entire field of foreign periodical literature, and offers

The best SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES.
The best ESSAYS.
The best REVIEWS.
The best CRITICISMS.
The best BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.
The best NOVELS.
The best SHORT STORIES.
The best POEMS.
The best MISCELLANIES.
The finest STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

The aim of the ECLECTIC is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. Readers who seek instruction as well as amusement should give it a trial. ***Terms $5 a year; Single Copies 45 cents. Liberal terms to clubs. The ECLECTIC will be sent with any other periodical at lowest club rates. Address,***

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
108 *Fulton Street, New York.*

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. Dec. 1st, 1872.

LADIES' LIST.

Miss Sarah M. Peddycord, Sophia Smith, Miss Tobitha Snow, Mrs. Mattie Trammell.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Henry Gerret, Jacob Hicks, Engineer, Smith Heart, Rev. T. H. Pegram, J. Patrick Ponderghast, Lewis S. Snyder, Joshua A. Standefor, James Standefor, M. V. Smith, Ziegler Sadler.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY, } In Superior Court, Nov. 22, 1872.

John G. Ector, and wife, Phœbe J. Ector, *Plaintiffs*
vs.
David F. Brown, George W. Brown, and Nolan Brown, *Defendants.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the annexed affidavit and complaint, that the above named defendants, David F. Brown, Geo. W. Brown and Nolan Brown, are proper parties to this action relating to real property in this State, in favor of the above named plaintiffs, and that said defendants are not residents of this State; and that said defendants cannot, after due diligence, be found in this State, on motion of J. M. Leach, Plaintiff's counsel, Ordered, that the Summons herein, a copy of which is hereto annexed, be served by publication of the same in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in the town of Salem, State of North Carolina, once a week for six successive weeks.

Signed, L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON COUNTY. }

In the Superior Court.

SUMMONS.

John G. Ector, and wife Phœbe J. Ector, *Plaintiffs.*
against
David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolan Brown, *Defendants.*

To the Sheriff of Davidson County,—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon David F. Brown, George W. Brown and Nolan Brown, the Defendants above named, if to be found within your county, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court of Davidson County, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 10th day of January, 1873, and answer the complaint which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer said complaint within the time prescribed by law, the Plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 22d day of November, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Nov. 28, 1872.-48-6w. [pr. fee $10.]

A SPECIALTY.

THIR TY NINE YEARS.

RHUEMATISM,
NEURALGIA, NERVOUS DISEASES.
Dr. FITLER'S

RHEUMATIC SYRUP.

A STATED QUANTITY GUARANTEED

TO CURE,
OR MONEY REFUNDED.

$100 REWARD FOR A CASE OF

Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Holiday Goods.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Fine Goods suitable for presents, such as

CASHIERS, JEWEL CASKETS,
ODOUR CASES, WRITING DESKS,
WORK BOXES, FANCY STATIONERY, &c., &c.
AT THE BOOKSTORE.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 28th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Agents Wanted for Cobbin's

Child's Commentator

ON THE BIBLE for the HOME CIRCLE. 1,200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it.—*Nothing like it now published.* For circulars address H. S. GOODSPEED & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

BOOK AGENTS now at work, or looking for some new book, should write at once for circulars of the best-selling books published. Extraordinary inducements offered. *Superb premiums given away.*—Particulars free. Address QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING COMPANY., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SEND FOR NEW DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Cheap Pictures, published by CURRIER & IVES. 123 and 125 Nassau Street, New York.

1823. JUBILEE! 1873.
OF THE
NEW YORK OBSERVER

The best Religious and Family Newspaper.
$3 a Year with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK.
SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THE
Averill Chemical Paint

has proved itself to be the
HANDSOMEST AND MOST DURABLE EXTERIOR PAINT KNOWN.

Sample Cards of beautiful colors and recommendations from owners of the finest residences in the country furnished free by all dealers and by
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., Burling Slip, New York,
Or, Cleveland, Ohio.

OPIUM EATERS

If you wish to be cured of the habit, address **T. E. CLARKE, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ohio.**

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS

And Machinery Generally.
CIRCULAR SAWS, BELTING AND GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Send for Circular.
RAHM & CO., Richmond, Va.
46—nov. 14-4w.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of* **Job Moses** *on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Hot-and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box. Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure

Horse and Cattle Powders.

A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE

AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE
Notion and Variety Store.

I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces everything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs, Silk Bows, Bustles, *Leather Belts, Breakfast Shawls, Handkerchiefs,* *Infant Opera Cloaks, Children's Hoods and Sacks, Balmorals,*

Ladies' Woven Jackets, Zephyrs, Nubias, Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces, Ruffles, Fringes, Switches, Silk Buttons, Linen Collars, Trimmings, Edgings, Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests.

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season. I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

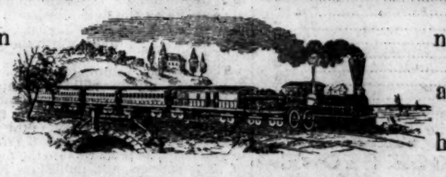
Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION!

The completion of our Rail Road



now rapidly approaching has induced

PATTERSON & CO.,

to purchase the largest STOCK OF GOODS ever brought to this market since the war. Indeed, they confidently assert, that no such stock of goods can be found in Greensboro or Salisbury, or in any other town in N. W. North Carolina.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we defy competition. From the cheapest Calico to the finest Poplins and Alpacas, we have an abundant stock suitable for all ages, and for all purses, whether poor or plethoric. Our stock of Shawls has been carefully selected and is remarkable for variety of style, beauty of finish and cheapness of price.

NOTIONS.

Besides our usual stock, we have added many articles not heretofore kept in stores in this country. Our assortment is very large and we think it sufficiently complete to meet all the wants of our customers.

Boots and Shoes

Our Ladies fine Shoes are not bought in jobbing houses, but are made expressly to our order by one of the best manufacturing establishments in the city of Philadelphia. They are stamped with both the maker's name and our own, and are unsurpassed for finish, durability and perfection of fit.

We also have a very large stock of the best pegged work.

Our supply of Children's Shoes, both for boys and girls, is larger than it has ever been before, and we are confident o being able to supply all wants in this line.

For gentlemen we have a full line of Boots and Shoes, from the coarsest pegged work to the finest sewed calf skin.

HATS.

We have all the latest and most desirable styles of Hats, and to every one wishing a decent and comfortable covering for his head, we offer an inspection of these Goods.

DRUGS.

We keep a full assortment of all Drugs sold in the market, besides a very handsome line of Fancy Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, &c.

HARDWARE.

We have increased this department, and are now better prepared than ever to supply our customers with all the various articles needed by mechanics and farmers. We have made arrangements with one of the best Hardware Houses in Philadelphia by which we can receive in a few days any article not found in our stock without additional cost to the purchaser.

GROCERIES.

We still continue to sell all kinds of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Syrups, Bacon, Flour and Meal, at the very lowest prices, and offer great inducements to wholesale buyers.

QUEENSWARE & GLASSWARE.

We have added very considerably to our stock of these Goods and offer an assortment not to be equalled by any Store in this section of country.

IRON, NAILS, LEATHER, &c.

We at all times keep a full assortment of Iron, Nails, Leather, Castings, Wooden Ware, &c., which we offer at very low prices.

We are agents for the sale of Fries' Woolen and Cotton Goods, consisting of Jeans, Kerseys, Plaids and Stripes, Sheetings and Yarns. These Goods we *retail* to our customers at Factory prices.

We have also a large lot of miscellaneous articles, which will be found useful and which are not kept in any other establishment either in Salem or Winston.

We are anxious to increase our sales and give our customers the benefit of the lowest prices, believing that "the quick sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

We extend a cordial invitation to all to call and examine our Goods.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

:o:

J. L. FULKERSON

now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool DeLaines, best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*,	Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors; Merinos, white and in colors.

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of imporation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

BONNETS, HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Fall & Winter trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,

NEW STYLE FALL HATS AND BONNETS,
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN and LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY and CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line of business, which she intends shall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ **At the Stand one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.** ☜

Salem, N C.. October 17, 1872.

A. N. ZEVELY,

[Late Assistant Post-Master General.]

ATTENDS TO BUSINESS
BEFORE THE VARIOUS
Departments of the Government.
OFFICE 421, E. STREET,
OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

☞ Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington City, D. D.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods

FOR THE

Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

HAVE NOW IN STORE IN

SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.,

An unusually large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient

WAGON YARDS,

with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

☞ Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

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In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

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If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling." It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

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BUFFALO AND SHELL,
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AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 1872.

Poetry.

AN AIM.

Give me a man with an aim,
Whatever that aim may be,
Whether it's wealth or whether it's fame,
It matters not tn me;
Let him walk in the path of right,
And keep his aim in sight,
And work and pray in faith alway,
With his eye on the glittering height.

Give me a man who says:
"I will do something well,
And make the fleeting days,
A story of labor tell."
Though the aim he has be small,
It is better than none at all;
With something to do the whole year through
He will not stumble or fall.

But satan weaves a snare,
For the feet of those who stray,
With never a thought or care
Where the path may lead away.
The man who has no aim,
Not only leaves no name,
When his life is done, but ten to one,
He leaves a record of shame.

Give me a man whose heart
Is filled with ambition's fire;
Who sets his mark in the start,
And keeps moving higher and higher.
Better to die in the strife,
The hands with labor rife,
Than to glide with the stream in an idle dream.

Better to strive and climb
And never reach the goal,
Than to drift along with time—
An aimless, worthles soul;
Ay, better to climb and fall,
Or sow, though the yield be small,
Than to throw away day after day,
And never strive at all.

Humorous.

Too Bad—The Trick of a Prospective Brother in-Law.—A rather contemptible trick was played on one of our young clerks Sunday night. He bought a cut glass bottle of cologne, with a glass stopper and pink ribbon, to present to a young lady he is keeping company with, but on reaching the house he felt a little embarrassed for fear there were members of the family present, and so he left the beautiful gift on the stoop and passed in. The movement was perceived by a graceless brother of the young lady, who appropriated the cologne to his own use, and refilled the bottle with hartshorn from the family jar, and then hung round to see the result. In a little while the young man slipped out on the stoop, and securing the splendi d gift, slipped back into the parlor, where, with a few appropriate words, he pressed it upon the blushing girl. Like a good and faithful daughter as she was, she at once hurried into the presence of her mother, and the old lady was charmed. They did't put up scent stuff like that when she was a girl; it was kept in a china tea cup and it was held together by samples of all the family's hair. But she was very much pleased with it. She drew out the stopper, laid the beautiful petals of her nostrils over the aperture, and fetched a pull at the contents that fairly made them bubble. Then she laid the bottle down, and picked up the brass-mounted fire shovel instead, and said she, as soon as she could say any ihing: "Where is that stinking brat?" And he, all unconscious of what had happened, was in front of the mirror adjusting his nectie, and smiling at himself. And here she found him and said to him. "Oh, you are laughing at the trick of an old woman, are you, you wall-eyed leper." And then she blasted him one on the ear. And being by nature more eloquent with his legs than his tongue, hastened from there, howling like mad, and accompained to the gate by that brass mounted shovel. He says he would give everything on earth if he could shake off the impression that a mistake had been made.—*Danbury News.*

A female teacher of a school that stood on the banks of a quiet English stream, once wished to communicate to her pupils an idea of faith. While she was trying to explain the meaning of the word, a small covered boat glided in sight along the stream. Seizing upon the incident for an illustration, she exclaimed: "If I were to tell you that there is a leg of mutton in that boat, you would believe me, wouldn't you, even without seeing it yourselves? "Yes ma'am," replied the scholars. "Well, that is faith," said the school-mistress. The next day, in order to test their recollection of the lesson, she inquired, "What is faith?" "A leg of mutton in a boat!" was the answer shouted from all parts of the school-room.

A minister going to dine, after a sermon, with one of his deacons, came upon the little hired boy of his host digging at a woodchuck's hole. The parson, who was unknown to the boy, checked his rein and accosted him thus:

"Well, my son, what are you doing there?"

"Digging out a woodchuck, sir," said the boy.

"Why, don't you know that it is very wicked? And besides, you won't get him if you dig on Sunday."

"Git'im!" said the boy. "Thunder! I've got to git 'im; the minister's comin' to our house for dinner, and we ain't got any meat."

An Irishman who was recently sent to the house of correction at South Boston for a year, was set at work in the blacksmith's shop. He found the labor too hard though, and implored Captain Robbins to change his employment.—"Faith, captain," said he, "if I have to work this way for a year; I shall die in less than a fortnight."

A witty son of St. Patrick was in charge of a ferry boat. A lady passenger, being frightened by the waves, asked him, "Are people ever lost by this boat?" He gave her the encouraging reply: "Not often ma'am; we generally find them afterward by dragging the river."

A Radical editor attended a musical entertainment, but when the first piece was announced, "Strike the lyre," he ran off shouting "Ku Klux." He made sure they were after him.

A man recently purchased a link of sausage, 'long drawn out,' and was nearly choked to death by a piece of brass collar, marked "Fido." How the collar got into the sausage is the question.

A person who was sent to prison for marrying two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one she fought him, but when he got two they fought one another.

A young lady studying French, and finding that "belle" meant "fine," told somebody in a letter that we had a great deal of bell-weather lately.

Smiggles says that the most thrilling tale he ever listened to was that of a rattlesnake.

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A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

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March 31, 1871.

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Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continual adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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Notices of the Press.

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The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household–to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractions of *THE ALDINE* can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make "assurance doubly sure," by the following unparalleled offer of

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T. R. Purnell, L. V. Blum, } Executors.

Salem N. C., June 6th, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*

Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

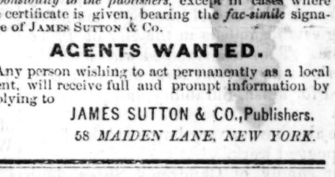
HAVING duly qualified as Executor of the last Will of Miss Lucinda Bagge, deceased, all persons having claims against her estate, are notified to present them to me for payment, on or before the 12th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to her estate, are urgently requested to make payment.

THOS. J. WILSON,

Winston, N. C., June 12th, 1872. *Executor.*

25-6w.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,



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Verses, by, H. H.

May 19, 1871.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

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LITERARY NOTICE.

An American Novel.

Dr. Holland's serial story, entitled "Arthur Bonnicastle," to be commenced in *Scribner's Monthly* for November, and continued throughout the year, will be autobiographical in form, and in a different vein from the earlier stories of this writer. It will incorporate much of personal experience, abound in interesting incident, and will deal with some of the most important problems of American Life. The illustrations of this story by Miss Halleck will be among the best that have appeared in the Magazine.

Higginson on Hawthorne.

Col. T. W. Higginson will publish a paper on Hawthorne's "Septimius Felton," in the November number of *Scribner's.*

Holland on Hyacinthe.

Scribner's Monthly for November will have an editorial on Father Hyacinthe, in which Dr. Holland strongly defends the priest's recent marriage, and hurls scorn at his protestant revilers.

The Poets of Scribner's Monthly.

The October number of *Scribner's Monthly* contains four poems by women. The writers are Mary E. Bradley, Susan Coolidge, Charlotte F. Bates, Louisa Bushnell. The Press commented on the poetry of the number as being of remarkable excellence.

The poetry of the November number is to be contributed entirely by women. They are: Christina G. Rossetti, Celia Thaxter, "H. H.," Mrs. Whitney and Elizabeth Akers Allen. Here are nine poems by nine different women, and all it is to be presumed of unusual merit.

The December number will contain a Poem by the celebrated English Poet, Robert Buchanan.

More about Stanley.

Edward King of the *Boston Journal*, in the November number of *Scribner's Monthly* will give an account of an expedition among the Spanish Revolutionists, which he took in company with Stanley, the Livingston discoverer.

"The Demons of the Shadow,"

is the title of a curious paper by Moncure D. Conway in the forthcoming number of *Scribner's*, in which he gives what is called "The Natural History of the Devil."

Prayer and Pills.

is the title of one of Holland's Editorials in the November *Scribner.*

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The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:

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Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.

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Dried Plums Wanted!

50 BARRELS OF SEEDED DRIED BLUE PLUMS wanted by R. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C. Sept. 19th, 1872. 38-2w.

CHILL and FEVER REMEDIES

At Zevely's Drug Store.

THOS. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALEM, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.–24-tf.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, the BOK STORE.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

Mental Photograph Albums,

At the BOOK STORE.

Plantation for Sale.

A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.

Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE.**

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INK AT BLUM'S.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all persons not to trespass on any of my lands and premises, and remove anything therefrom under penalty of the law.

Oct15,1872-4w. JNO. N. BLUM.

FOR RENT!

I have a comfortable house with a good lot for rent in Salem. For further particulars apply to

Oct17,1872-tf H. W. FRIES.

THEA-NECTAR

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

T E A.

THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

WINSTON, N. C

THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.

Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.

☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.

April 18, 1872.–16-6m.

R. T. GRAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WINSTON, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining counties.

☞ Collection of claims promptly attended to.

Jan. 11, 1872. 2-tf.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long-continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions or Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

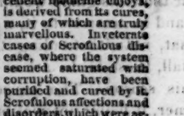
PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HORSE AND CATTLE



POWDER

at Zevely's Drug Store,

SALEM, N. C.

W. B. GLENN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

YADKINVILLE, N. C.,

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining.

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

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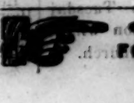
Building and Alphabet BLOCKS FOR CHILDREN,

at the BOOKSTORE



CHEAP!!!

FOR THE PEOPLE,

at the BOOKSTORE